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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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POSTWAR AND PLANNED CONSTRUCTION IN THE RSFSR

During the 6 postwar years, about 90,000 kilometers of roads and over 2 million bridges and other structures were built or underwent capital repairs. In 1946, 7,500 kilometers of highways were built and repaired in the RSFSR; in 1951, 21,700 kilometers. At the same time, the road economy of the RSFSR did not use 290 million rubles allotted for it and a considerable part of its capital investments during 1951. In 1952, 24,000 kilometers of roads and over 340,000 meters of bridges, overpasses, and other structures were to be built in the RSFSR. (4)

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Kaliningrad -- In 1951 and 1952, workers of Kaliningrad received over 60,000 square meters of living space.(5) Stores for a meat combine, bread combine, and for the "Baltrybtrest" have been built on Stalingradskiy Prospekt. A railroad station, medical institutes, an oblast hospital, the Hospital imeni Kalinin, nursing homes, and many libraries have been built. A local food industry is being laid out. Canning and sausage factories, a macaroni factory, and a fruit juice factory are already in operation.(6)

Vyborg -- During 1951, about 11,000 square meters of living space were put into use in Vyborg. Many educational institutions, including a teachers' institute, pedagogical institute, schools for agricultural specialists, and others, have been built.(7)

Slantsi -- This 3-year-old town has blocks of new houses. Workers have received tens of thousands of square meters of living space. Four clubs, six schools, a bakery, many children's institutions, two dispensaries, two hospitals, and a restaurant have been built. Streets and squares are covered with asphalt; a water supply line and sewerage system have been built, a park and squares laid out, and several thousand trees planted.(8)

Novgorod -- Over 60 million rubles were allocated for construction and city improvement during 1952. On Moskovskaya ulitsa, many multistory buildings have been constructed. Four-story houses were going up on several streets -- Frolov, Minsk, and Soletskiy -- in May 1952.(9) Three 2-story houses on ulitsa Kirova were occupied by over 70 families of construction workers of Novgorod in 1952.(10)

Pskov -- About 4.5 billion rubles were to be spent on city construction in 1952.(11)

Arkhangel'sk -- A new building for the Northern Timber Industry Trust, the Dvina Timber Industry Trust, the Onega Timber Industry Trust, the Northern Timber Haulage Road Construction Trust, and a group of other institutions was being built on the central square of the city in August 1952 and was to be put into use soon.(12) In the Pukshen'gskiy section, a big workers' settlement of the Emetskiy Timber Management has grown up. Other settlements have appeared near timber cutting enterprises.(13) In Arkhangel'skaya Oblast, two new workers' settlements have grown up during 1951 and 1952, in the vicinity of Tyva and Tyla-Iol stations of the Pechora Railroad. Each house in the settlement has electricity and a radio. A 12-kilometer log road was under construction in April 1952.(14)

Smolensk -- During the past 2½ years, over 200 million rubles were spent on the development of industry, construction of residential buildings, and cultural and public services institutions. Over 60,000 square meters of living space, new schools, tekhnikums, kindergartens, hospitals, and two institutes were put into use.(15) As of August 1952, the House of Soviets was being restored, and 4- and 5-story dwelling houses were being built.(16) In Smolenskaya Oblast, the former workers' settlement of Safonovo became a city by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR. It has over 30 streets.(17)

Vyaz'ma -- Recently, 75,000 square meters of living space were restored and rebuilt. Twenty schools, city and railroad hospitals, many children's institutions, 17 industrial enterprises, an electric power plant, water main, a group of municipal enterprises, and a railroad center were restored.(18)

Krasnodar -- Fifteen large houses have been built and a streetcar line laid. A school, five dwelling houses, and a club were under construction in November 1952.(19)

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Orel -- During the postwar years, over 120,000 square meters of living space have been restored and built. Eighteen new streets have been built, three of which are named ulitsa imeni Kalinina, ulitsa imeni Generala Gurt'yeva, and ulitsa imeni Zoi Kozmodem'yanskoy. There are also in the city a newly built drama theater -- the Theater imeni I. S. Turgenev -- and a marionette theater, four motion-picture theaters, an oblast philharmonic society, seven clubs, a House of National Culture, a House for Teachers, a House for Pioneers, seven large libraries, the Museum imeni I. S. Turgenev, a kray museum, a party school, three schools for young workers, a 3-year school for directors of kolkhoz cadres, a road technical school, two training combines for auto-transport workers, 11 hospitals and polyclinics, and 30 children's kindergartens and nurseries.(20)

Bryansk -- During the postwar years, 250,000 square meters of living space have been built, as well as nine schools, hospitals, children's institutions, summer and winter drama theaters, two motion-picture theaters, and a group of other cultural and municipal and public buildings. A railroad station, a Palace of Culture for railroad workers, multistory dwelling houses, and administrative buildings were under construction in May 1952. Bridges have been built and repaired, the water supply and electric network enlarged, new squares built, streets and squares paved with asphalt, and trees planted.(21)

Kursk -- A new railroad station was opened in Kursk on 13 August 1952.(22)

Belgorod -- During 1952, 300 families were to move into new apartments, and 305 houses were being built by individuals.(23)

Yaroslavl' -- During the past 5-6 years, over 350 large dwelling houses were built. Another 100 houses, for which the government has allocated 78 million rubles, were going up near the industrial enterprises in June 1952. In addition, an automatic telephone station has been put in operation and a planetarium and musical comedy theater have been opened. Bus and trolley bus lines run across the city. Water mains and sewer systems are expanding. A new station was near completion in June.(24)

Ivanovo -- Over 13,000 new dwelling houses have been built in Ivanovo since 1918; also, much landscaping has been done, water mains have been erected, a sewer system installed, and streetcars put into operation. In 1951, over 53,000 square meters of living space were built and put into use in Ivanovo, or five times more than in 1950, and 147 houses were built.(25) In 1952, 42 homes were built. Foundations for 28 other multiapartment houses had been laid by 20 October.(26) About 150 new houses, municipal enterprises, buildings for educational institutions, and children's institutions were under construction in September 1952. A settlement of electric power station workers has grown up in the area of the melange combine. It has 22 multiapartment buildings, a kindergarten, nurseries, and houses for workers. Ten of the apartment buildings had been occupied by September. The settlement has a sewer system, and all houses are heated. The pedagogical institute was to be moved into a new building.(27) In Ivanovskaya Oblast, over 160,000 square meters of living space were put into use during 1951 and the first half of 1952.(28)

Ryazan' -- Ten new busses were added to the trolley-bus system.(29) During 1950 and 1951, 50,000 square meters of living space were put into use in Ryazan-skaya Oblast.(30)

Gor'kovskaya Oblast -- During the postwar years, about 900,000 square meters of living space were put into use. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, over one million square meters are to be built.(31) Capital investment in 1951 exceeded the 1950 amount by 13 percent. Builders put 180,000 square meters of living space into use.(32)

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Bol'shaya Yalta -- This health resort, founded after World War II, stretches from the health resort of Jurzuf nearly to Forosa, over more than 50 kilometers. It has 36 populated centers, six large kolkhozes, two fishing artels, seven sovkhoses, one machine tractor station, and two city, eight village, and six health resort soviets. The Yalta City Soviet directs all the large-scale economic enterprises and cultural life of the region. During the postwar years, hundreds of millions of rubles were spent on the construction and repair of sanatoriums.(33)

Simferopol' -- In 1952, over 15,000 square meters of streets and squares were paved with asphalt. A bus and taxi station was built and put in operation. Not far from the city, the Simferopol' Water Reservoir was under construction in the canyon of the Salgir River. It is to be 7 kilometers long and 3 kilometers wide.(34)

Dzhankoy -- The city has blocks of dwelling houses, a 10-year school, children's nurseries and kindergartens, dining rooms, stores, and cultural and public services buildings. Two kilometers from the city is an area where an electric power station, machine shop, garage, architectural shops, repair shops, and warehouses are located.(35)

Penza -- In October 1952, streets and squares were being reconstructed in Penza and new squares and gardens laid out. The whole length of Moskovskaya ulitsa from Sovetskaya Ploshchad' had been paved. New buildings were going up on Moskovskaya, Leninskaya, Komsomol'skaya, Kirovskaya, and many other streets. On Sotsial'naya ulitsa, 4- and 5-story houses were being built for mechanical engineers. Each apartment is to have electricity, sewerage, and bathhouses. Buildings for two new schools, six kindergartens, and nurseries were under construction, and construction of a large House of Soviets was to begin soon.(36) City transportation is developing. Passenger bus lines have been opened connecting Penza with Bednodem'yanovsk, Nizhnyy Lomov, Golitsi, Gorodishche, and other rayon centers in the oblast. A new passenger station with waiting room, baggage storage, and a rest room has been established between Penza and Saratov. In 1952, tens of thousands of passengers were carried on bus lines.(37)

Novorossiysk -- During the war, every house in the city was demolished. During the postwar years, over 7,000 dwelling houses have been restored and built. The city has 15 schools, 11 cinemas, nine workers clubs, and 11 libraries.(38)

Saratov -- In 1951, residents of Saratov received 53,000 square meters of living space.(39) Eleven higher educational institutions and 19 tekhnikums have been constructed, and it was planned to build 23 schools, 30 buildings for kindergartens and nurseries, four hospitals, six motion-picture theaters, a lying-in home, health resort, stadiums, and a House of Soviets.(40)

Stalingrad -- During the postwar years, 750,000 square meters of living space were built in Stalingrad. Also, 100 schools, 100 kindergartens and children's nurseries, dozens of tekhnikums, five institutes, many medical and cultural and public welfare institutions, and a motion-picture theater were built.(41) During 1950 and 1951, 72 buildings for cultural and municipal institutions and dwelling houses with an area of 253,000 square meters were built. In 1951, the plan for capital investment of 2 billion rubles was fulfilled (42); 127,000 square meters of living space and 38 buildings for cultural and public services institutions were built.(43) In 1952, 165,000 square meters of living space and 40 buildings for cultural and public services buildings were to be put into use.(44) In Stalingradskaya Oblast, a village where builders of the Stalingrad GES reside is growing. It is located near Stalingrad on the left side of the Volga River and has a motion-picture theater, party office, library, polyclinic, restaurants, stores, a boathouse, powerful wired-radio relay center, telephone station, and the "Gidrostroyevskaya" railroad station.(45) Another

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village, Molchanovka, in Nikolayevskiy Rayon, Stalingradskaya Oblast, was being moved to an elevated area 7 kilometers from the river in September 1952. It is to have straight streets, large school buildings, a club, and a village soviet.(46)

Stavropol' -- During the postwar years, over 150 million rubles were spent for the construction and restoration of this kray center. Buildings for higher educational institutions, theaters, cinemas, and libraries were restored. The municipal fund for living space was increased considerably. In 1951, over 97,000 square meters of roads were paved, over 83,000 square meters of roads and sidewalks built and paved, over 54,000 square meters of lawns laid out, and over 19,000 square meters of living space put into use. In 1950, 23 million rubles were spent for industrial, municipal, and residential construction and city improvement in Stavropol'; in 1951, 35 million rubles were spent; and in 1952, 40 million rubles. During 1951, 19,000 square meters of administrative buildings and dwelling houses were built. In addition, workers received 3.5 million rubles in loans, and built 470 houses with a total living space of 12,000 square meters. Municipal enterprises paved with asphalt 85,000 square meters of new roads and sidewalks, paved 102,000 meters of roads, planted 42,000 trees and 68,000 bushes, and planted lawns on an area of 116,000 square meters. Improvement work amounting to 5 million rubles, which is 105 percent of the plan, was carried out in 1951. In 1952, it was planned to build and repair 120,000 square meters of bridges, pave 40,000 square meters of bridges, pave 40,000 square meters of sidewalks, plant 45,000 square meters of lawns, and plant 33,000 trees and 27,000 bushes. This was to cost about 7 million rubles.(47)

In Stavropol'skiy Kray, a water supply system was being built. In 1952, a large water supply system was built which carries water to all kolkhoz homes in Prosyanka village, Gofitskiy Rayon. Another system was being completed in Sukhaya Buyvola village, and water supply systems were under construction in 18 villages of Nevinnomyiski and Kursavakiy rayons. Many kolkhozes in the kray have artesian wells.(48)

Kirovabad -- Considerable progress was made during 1951 in city development and construction. A total of 2.5 kilometers of streetcar tracks were laid, 110,000 square meters of streets were covered with asphalt, 20,000 square meters of streets were paved with stone, a bridge across the Gyandzha-Chay River was put into use, 5,566 square meters of living space were put into use, and 3,696,000 rubles were spent for the public welfare. Construction of a water-supply system, begun in 1932, was still not completed by May 1952, however, and the electrical network was in need of capital repairs. During 1952, it was planned to pave 100,000 square meters with asphalt, finish building a 24-apartment building, and put into use a bathhouse in Bagmanlyar.(49)

Syzran' -- This workers' settlement with 2-story houses and wide streets has grown up next to the Syzran' Petroleum Well No 1. A club, hospital, store, wired-radio relay center, sports playground, and park have been built.(50)

Zhigulevsk -- The youngest town in the Volga Region is settled by builders and petroleum workers. It has two hotels, a public services combine, schools, stores, bakeries, dozens of homes for hydroelectric workers, and brick homes.(51)

In May 1952, 18 multiapartment houses, a kindergarten, lying-in home, polyclinic, club, and bread baking plant were being finished, and highways were being laid.(52)

In 1952, it was planned to build 50,000 square meters of living space, a Palace of Culture, and three schools, and to put a mechanized bakery into operation. Passenger trains have begun to operate between Syzran' and Zhigulevsk. They bring hundreds of passengers from Moscow and Leningrad to Zhigulevsk daily.(51)

Kuybyshev -- During 1949 - 1951, over 100,000 square meters of living space were built and put into use, and new schools, kindergartens, children's nurseries, pioneer camps for 500, a stadium, over 30 stores and shops, and several public services combines were built.(53)

In 1951, 4,898 apartments for

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workers were gasified, making a total of 14,000 gasified apartments in the city; 12 schools were built, and two hospitals, nine children's nurseries and kindergartens, six bathhouses, many stores, restaurants, and other cultural and municipal units were established. An electrified railroad between Bezymynka and Smyslyevka is in operation. New towns and workers' settlements in the oblast are growing. During 1951 - 1952, three new towns, Stavropol', Novokuybyshevsk, and Zhigulevsk, were established by ukases of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR.(54) During 1952, 290,000 square meters of living space were to be put into use in the oblast (55), and 19 new schools were to be built.(56)

Kirovskaya Oblast -- One of the youngest towns in Kirovskaya Oblast is Murasha. It has a large railroad junction and station with the latest equipment, a House of Culture, a club for railroad workers, eight libraries, a stadium, park, two hospitals, and two polyclinics. North of Murasha, almost bordering on Arkhangel'skaya Oblast, is the town of Luza, founded less than 7 years ago, which has a large lumber mill. In the southern part of Kirovskaya Oblast, in the lowlands of the Vyatka River, one more town, Vya'skaya Polyana, has grown up. Here, schools, clubs, and a library are being built and industry is being developed.(57)

Udmurt ASSR -- The 1952 construction plan for Udmurt ASSR called for lowering the cost of construction and assembly work by 3 percent of the estimated costs; putting into use in 1952 not less than 61,000 square meters of living space, 12 schools, five kindergartens, six children's nurseries, four dispensaries, two clubs, and a station in Izhevsk; beginning construction on a Palace of Culture in Votkinsk; completing preliminary work for constructing water supply systems, sewerage, and streetcar lines; reconstructing the electric network in the hills of Izhevsk; building and putting into use 50 kilometers of new roads; making capital repairs on 365 kilometers of roads, and carrying out current repairs on 805 kilometers of roads; building 350 meters of new bridges; and preparing 250,000 cubic meters of construction materials for road construction and repair work.(58)

Izhevsk -- Construction of a railroad station has been completed in Izhevsk. It is a 2-story building which includes rest rooms, waiting room, nurseries, doctor's clinic, reading room, restaurant, rooms for storing baggage, and other rooms.(59)

Tatar ASSR -- The 1952 plan provided for capital repairs of 520 kilometers of roads, 9,200 meters of bridges, overpasses, and other installations, and the use for this purpose of 390,000 cubic meters of construction materials.(60) Chistopol' on the Kama River has become the center of the new Chistopol'skaya Oblast. The town has new taxis and bus transportation; means of communications and power are being expanded, and building is progressing on a wide scale.(61)

Kazan' -- A new 5-story building on the central square of the city has been put into use. Railroad workers were moving into an 83-apartment building in April 1952, and construction of a 64-apartment building was being completed.(62)

Bashkir ASSR -- In Ufa, in 1951, 58 million rubles were spent on social and cultural undertakings and 17 million rubles were invested in residential and municipal construction. In 1952, 116,000 square meters of roads and sidewalks were to be paved with asphalt, the water main network was to be lengthened by 13 kilometers, a 9-kilometer streetcar line built, and a streetcar depot for 100 cars constructed. Radiofication and electrification have been completed in all five rayons of the city, and work on gasification has begun.(63) In May 1952, an 80-apartment, 4-story building of the Main Administration of the Ufa Railroad was nearly completed. It is to have on the first floor a post office, kindergarten, and food store. A 42-apartment building for petroleum workers has been put into use.(64) In Bashkir ASSR, in 1951, 210,000 square meters of living space were built and dozens of new cultural institutions were put in

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operation.(65) In 1952, over 200,000 square meters of living space were to be put into use in towns and workers' settlements.(66)

Sverdlovsk -- Over 250 million rubles were spent for construction in 1951, and over 110,000 square meters of living space were put into use. Hundreds of thousands of square meters of roads and squares were paved with asphalt and other materials. In 1952, over 560 million rubles were to be spent for city construction and improvement (67), workers were to receive multistory houses having an area of 113,000 square meters, 250,000 square meters of streets were to be asphalted, six new schools for 3,000 and eight kindergartens were to be put into use, 7 million rubles were to be spent for expanding the medical network, and 5 million for the organization of clubs and Red Corners.(68)

Magnitogorsk -- During 1952, workers received 27,000 square meters of living space, a polyclinic at a metallurgical plant, several children's kindergartens, and nurseries. In September, construction of buildings for four schools, several stores, and other units was being completed.(69)

Chelyabinsk -- During the past 7 years, 27 new school buildings, 11 hospitals, seven motion-picture theaters and clubs, many children's institutions, and cultural and public services institutions were built.(70) In 1951, over 105,000 square meters of living space were put into use; plans called for building as many houses in 1952. A group of multistory buildings was being completed on ulitsa Spartaka in September 1952, and the center of the city was being built up and improved.(71)

Kurgan -- In September 1952, residential houses were being built in the central section of the city, and multistory buildings were being built on the following streets: Lenina, Sovetskaya, Kuybysheva, and Krylova. The main street was being paved with asphalt, stone, wood, and blockwood coverings. The central street, which occupies 16,000 square meters, was also being paved. During the past 5 years, 134,000 square meters of roads and about 83,000 square meters of sidewalks were laid.(72)

Omsk -- During 1951, 145 multistory dwelling houses, with a total area of 33,000 square meters, and 815 individual houses were constructed.(73) Large stone stairways finished in marble have been built on the main street, ulitsa imeni Lenina. Telephones have been installed in large buildings with a volume of 1,500,000 cubic meters. The outskirts of the city are connected with the center by busses and streetcars, and the 25-kilometer road from the station to Staraya Zagorodnaya Roshch has been paved.(74) Altogether, some 200,000 square meters of streets, squares, and sidewalks were asphalted during 1951.(75)

Tomsk -- In April 1952, a large House of Culture for workers of the Electrical Equipment Plant imeni Vakhrusheva was being built on ulitsa Usova. A 6-story dormitory for students of the polytechnic institute was being built at the corner of prospekt imeni Kirova and prospekt imeni Timiryazeva. Over 800 students were to be housed in it. Three other 4-story dormitories for students were also being built, and construction of a 24-apartment building had been completed on Torgovaya Ulitsa. On the outskirts, 135 individual houses have been built.(75)

Rubtsovsk -- During the postwar period, 150,000 square meters of living space, dozens of blocks of new multistory houses, two motion-picture theaters, ten schools, a House of Technics, and eight children's nurseries and kindergartens were built. Also, the city's drama theater was reconstructed, and hundreds of thousands of square meters of roads and sidewalks were paved.(76) A large hotel and a motion-picture theater for 600 have been built, and there are seven libraries in the city. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, residential construction is to increase, and the fund for new living space is to be nearly double that of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. By the end of 1955, Rubtsovsk is to receive over 2 million square meters of living space.(77)

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Barnaul, Altay Kray -- During the postwar period, new blocks, avenues, and streets have been built. Tens of thousands of square meters of living space have been built and streetcars and busses repaired. The city now has four higher educational institutions, six tekhnikums, a scientific-research institute for farming and agriculture, a drama theater, philharmonic society, planetarium, museum, and several motion-picture theaters.(76)

Prokop'yevsk -- During the past 3 years, up to 150,000 square meters of living space have been built in Prokop'yevsk. The town extends for 25 kilometers and is now the largest coal mining town in the Kuzbass. Over 100 million rubles are spent annually for residential construction.(79) The town has dozens of schools, several tekhnikums, construction schools, medical schools, two scientific research institutes, about 30 medical institutions, large clubs, Palaces of Culture, 120 libraries, and a drama theater -- the Theater imeni Leninskogo Komsomola.(80) The mining industry includes ten mines and other enterprises. Two schools, a hospital, general store, 12 multistory houses (81), a House of Physical Culture with indoor swimming pools, a House of Technics, and a Stadium for 10,000 spectators were being built in 1952.(80)

Kuznetsk Coal Basin -- During the postwar period, over one million square meters of living space were built, as well as hundreds of schools, clubs, medical and children's institutions.(82) In 1951, coal miners received 200,000 square meters of living space.(83) In 1952, it was planned to build 125,000 square meters of living space, many clubs, hospitals, schools, and children's and municipal institutions. By 15 August 1952, 50,000 square meters of living space had been built.(84) In Kemerovo, dozens of multistory dwelling houses were under construction in November 1952, as were a large building for the "Kemerovugol" Combine, House of Communications, a heating system for the central part of the city, and students' dormitories for the mining industry.(82) During the past 23 years in Stalinsk, four higher educational institutions, 70 secondary schools and tekhnikums, a drama theater, Palace of Culture, motion-picture theater, clubs, and library have been built. Since 1950, over 350,000 square meters of living space and many public buildings have been put into use.(85) A 14-story hotel was being built in the center of the city in September 1952.(86)

Abakan, Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast -- Abakan, which is the center of the oblast, has a House of Soviets, a Russian theater, a national theater, secondary and higher educational institutes (87), a House of Communications, and a 4-story House of Specialists.(88)

Krasnoyarsk -- A small river station has been opened and a building for the main administration of railroads was being completed in August 1952. On the right bank of the Yenisey River, a main street, ulitsa imeni Krasnoyarskogo Rabochogo, was being built.(89)

Irkutsk -- During the postwar years, many apartment buildings have been built. In 1951, over 60,000 square meters of living space were put into use and it was planned to build as many in 1952. A cobblestone street, stone sidewalks, and multistory brick buildings have also been built. Work to lay water pipelines and city sewers, to reconstruct streetcar lines, and to asphalt and repair streets is continuing.(90) In Irkutsk Oblast in 1951, over 20,000 workers moved into new apartments, and construction work was begun on 20 or more school buildings.(91)

Khabarovsk -- During the past 5 years, over 1,700 dwelling houses, dozens of schools, kindergartens, clubs, and other buildings were built, and over 90 million rubles were spent on city improvement. In 1952, over 200 houses having a total of 90,000 square meters were being built, as well as three schools, two trade institutes, six kindergartens and nurseries, two clubs, and an institute for engineers of the railroad transport industry. During the summer, over 27 million rubles were to be spent for city improvement.(92) In Khabarovsk Kray,

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88 new schools were to be opened during 1952. The Ministry of Education RSFSR has sent 1,800 young teachers and graduates of higher educational institutions in the central oblasts of the country there.(93) In Kamchatka there are now 400 schools, more than 1,500 teachers, 270 libraries, 113 reading rooms, and 136 sound motion picture installations.(94)

Komsomol'sk on the Amur -- During 1951 and the first 8 months of 1952, approximately 40,000 square meters of living space were built and put into use; also, nine schools, a club for workers, a motion-picture theater, six kindergartens and nurseries, and other cultural and public services institutions were built. Industry considerably exceeded the 1951 plan and production was increased by 20 percent over 1950.(95) There are now 47 schools, special educational institutions, 38 libraries, a Palace of Culture, five motion picture theaters, 16 workers' clubs, two Houses of Engineers and Technicians, a Museum of Regional Studies (96), a large fish combine, and a confectionary plant built in 1948 whose products are sent all over Khabarovsk Kray.(97)

Nikolayevsk on the Amur -- As of 6 October, funds spent during 1952 had nearly doubled 1951 expenditures. Individual residential construction was progressing on a wide scale. Between 1951 and 1952, whole settlements and new streets appeared, and in October 1952, dozens of multiapartment dwelling houses were being put into use.(98)

South Sakhalin -- During the past 4 years, 500,000 square meters of living space have been built.(99) Many workmen and employees were given loans and built about 5,000 houses.(100) Kindergartens and nurseries, 200 schools, over 200 Palaces of Culture, clubs, motion-picture theaters, over 50 bathhouses, laundries, and other public services buildings have been opened.(99) In 1952, workers in South Sakhalin were to receive 22,000 square meters of living space. As of 1 August, construction was being completed on three kindergartens, two children's nurseries, a secondary school, motion-picture theater, and hotel. New squares were to be built in the vicinity of Zheleznodorozhnyy Gorodok, on ulitsa Sakhalinsk, and at the "Sovkino" motion-picture theater.(101)

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